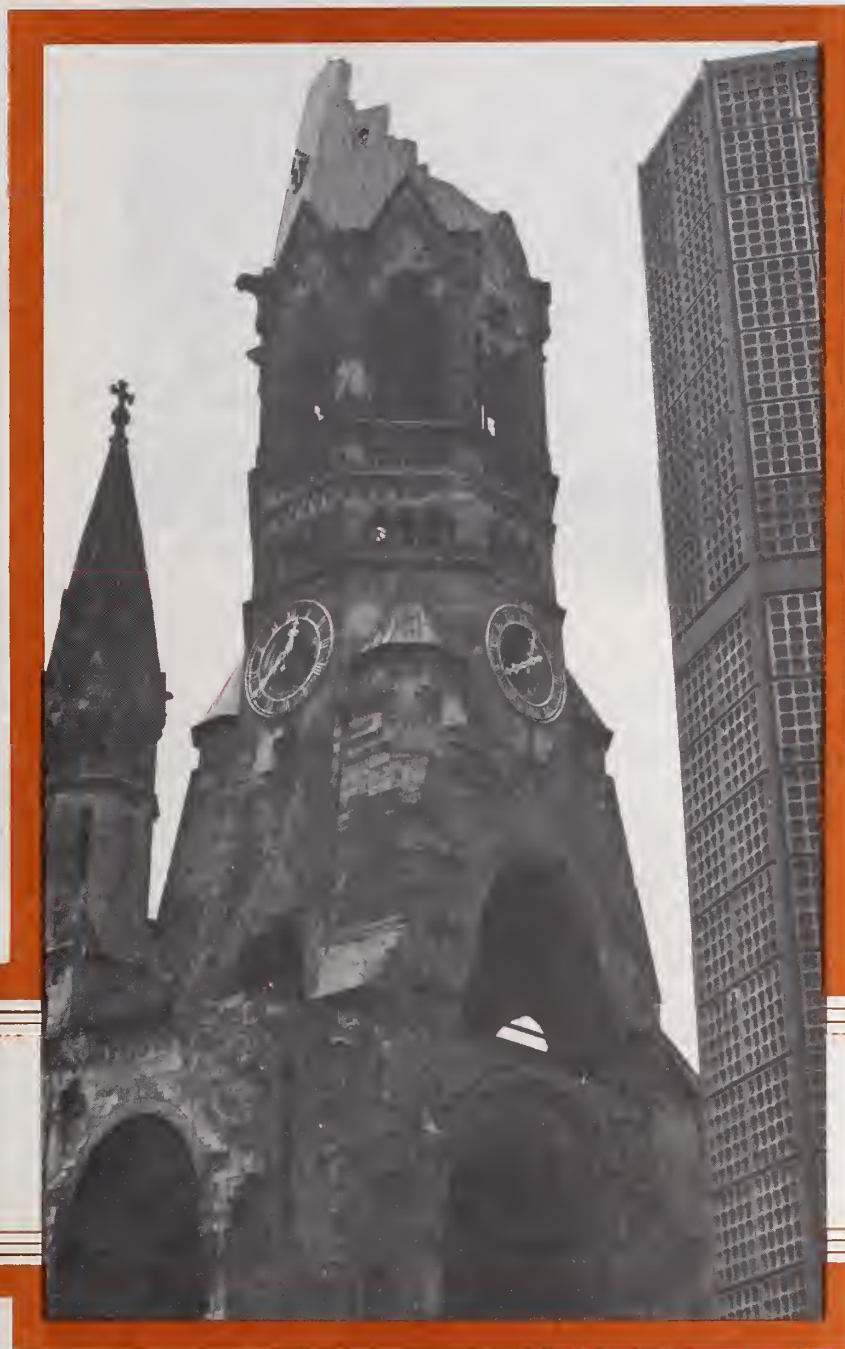


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INSCOM
Journal
May 1982

**FS Berlin—
1981 Travis Trophy
winner**



**'On
watch'
in**

BERLIN

Viewpoint



By Merren Fritchell

Cambridge-American Cemetery, Cambridge, England.

Memorial Day, also called Decoration Day, is an annual holiday in the United States. It is our time to look back and salute our deceased servicemen, who have helped make our country what it is today.

The holiday's roots go back to the American Civil War. Following that terrible war, families in the South introduced the practice of decorating the graves of both Southern and Northern soldiers with spring flowers, in simple tribute to all those who fought so gallantly and died in battle.

Learning of this practice, Gen. John A. Logan, at that time in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, issued an order (May 5, 1868) designating May 30 for the purpose of decorating the graves of fellow soldiers who gave their lives in defense of their country during the Civil War.

From that point, Memorial Day grew to become a holiday across our great land. It gives us the opportunity to honor all men and women who have gone before us in the service of their country, and to commemorate their sacrifices.

INSCOM *Journal*

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Soldier of the Year

Linguistic excellence

Special 'pull-out' section ... 7-30

INSCOM's Field Station Berlin, located about 110 miles behind the "Iron Curtain," offers its people a unique city. A city endowed with historic and modern art, literature, theater and music. Come and be a part of this cosmopolitan atmosphere!

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On our cover: A photo of Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church by Alex Robenson. Also, congratulations to FS Berlin—the 1981 Travis Trophy winner. Look for their story in the August issue.

In the March 1982 *Journal*, the first two articles of the special section were authored by Sp5 Geneva P. Newberry.

Howell INSCOM's third CSM

George Washington Howell Jr.,
a man with a distinctive back-
ground and exciting personality,
is INSCOM's new Command
Sergeant Major. This people-
oriented individual, who is truly
excited about INSCOM, comes to
our organization with specific
ideas, and ready for action!

Command Sergeant Major George Washington Howell Jr. is the United States Army Intelligence and Security Command's new Command Sergeant Major, effective March 31, 1982. His appointment makes him INSCOM's third command sergeant major since its beginning. Howell replaces CSM Douglas B. Elam who retired Oct. 30, 1981.

Howell, who is a native of Pierce, Fla., entered the U.S. Army June 30, 1954 as a machine gunner with the 502nd ABn Airborne Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. During his military career, Howell has had other assignments including senior enlisted instructor and operations sergeant, first sergeant of Company C, 1st School Bn, USAICS and later CSM of 2nd School Bn, USAICS, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., chief intelligence sergeant and later CSM of the 125th Squad Battalion of the 25th Infantry Division, Hawaii and CSM of U.S. Army Electronics Research and Development Command, Adelphi, Md.

Howell, an honor graduate of the 7th U.S. Army NCO Academy, the 82nd Airborne Division Aerial Transportability course and the 3rd Special Forces Jumpmaster course, not to mention his other military schooling, brings to INSCOM a wealth of experience and professionalism. These two factors will undoubtedly benefit INSCOMers worldwide.

Recently, the *Journal* had an opportunity to meet with Howell to discuss his thoughts concerning the following questions:

Q. As INSCOM's new CSM what will be your first order of business?

My first step will be to learn about INSCOM—to understand the organization. By



CSM George W. Howell Jr. (seated) confers with DCSPER's SGM Jim R. Hannah.

talking with INSCOM's people and visiting its different units, I hope to learn and grow to understand what makes this organization "tick." This understanding will make it easier for me to communicate with INSCOMers and assist them when it is necessary.

Q. What programs will you emphasize as INSCOM's new CSM?

Programs that I will emphasize can be considered as basic Army programs. They include Skill Qualification Training (SQT), Non-commissioned Officer Development Program (NCODP), physical fitness and unit training. Unit training is most important since this is where you "sharpen your tools" to accomplish your mission.

Q. What approach will you use in executing your proposed programs?

I have my own standards. Keeping that in mind, I would like to see where the command stands. My standards are no higher than those of the Department of the Army.

Q. Do you foresee any problems in implementing these programs?

No! The guidance from the Department of the Army is explicit enough to overcome any problems that may arise in implementing these programs.

Q. What are your thoughts and feelings about training programs?

I am 150 percent for training programs. Good training programs maintain the high standards that are required to achieve the mission. INSCOM's NCOs will have the primary responsibility of training and maintaining INSCOM's highly skilled troops. This philosophy also is ascribed to by INSCOM's commanding general. To ensure that our people get the best training, I will use all resources that are available.

Q. During your military career, what were some of the special challenges you had to face?

I had trouble with SQT and the NCODP—that is why I am so familiar with them. They were big challenges to me;

however, through hard work, I was able to use what I learned to do a better job and to ultimately advance.

Q. Do you have any hobbies?
Yes, jogging is an activity that I devote a lot of time to; however, I also like fishing. In general, I enjoy all competitive sports.

Q. Are you married?
Yes, my wife's name is Blanch. We have one son, Reginald, who is currently living in Lawrence, Kan. From my understanding, he is contemplating joining the Army.

Q. Is there anything else that we have not covered that INSCOMers should know about?

I am a troop oriented sergeant major. I lean toward the younger (newcomers) troops since the older troops should know as much as I do about the Army.

In my travel, I spend a lot of time with young people. In doing this, I learn what problems they face as well as gather new ideas. Today we have the best military organization in the world. It is an Army that can achieve its mission. To maintain this level, we must be sure to follow the Department of the Army's directions. If these directions are inappropriate, the only way you will find out about their ineffectiveness is to communicate with the troops, especially the young people. I intend to do this.

One last item that I want to emphasize and strongly believe in is that the NCO should run everything. In order for an NCO to do that he must be aware of all that is happening around him. Having this knowledge, he will be able to provide his commander and the troops with relevant and prudent information.

Outlaw Deuce's best



Col. Robert B. McCue, commander, 902nd MI Group, presents Sgt. Edward E. Outlaw, Security Support Det., with Soldier of Year trophy.

by SGM Charles W. Hoefle

Sgt. Edward Outlaw, a 28-year-old Signal Security Specialist assigned to the Security Support Detachment, was selected as the 902nd MI Group's 1981 Soldier of the Year. The competition this year was extremely stiff between Outlaw, Sp5 Gregory Knight, first runner-up from CI SIGSEC Support Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco, and the other candidates: Sp5 William Hoffman, Fort Meade CI SIGSEC Support Battalion; Sp5 Maureen Kemerer, 902nd MI Group Headquarters; Sgt. Linda Laganieri, Pentagon Counterintelligence Force and Sgt. James Pranger Jr., CI SIGSEC Support Battalion, Fort Sam Houston. This was the third Group-wide Soldier of the Year competition held by the Deuce. Competition is open to all enlisted personnel in the grade of

E5 and below assigned or attached to any element of the 902nd MI Group. The competition begins with the selection of a Soldier of the Year for each of the Group's separate commands and climaxes with the Group level Soldier-of-the-Year Board during the month of January.

This year's competition was held on Jan. 20 at the Fort Meade CI SIGSEC Battalion Headquarters. The Board was chaired by SGM Charles Hoefle, the Group Acting CSM with Board members SGM Adam Gardner, Security Support Detachment; SGM David Klehn, CI SIGSEC Battalion, Presidio of San Francisco; MSgt.(P) Edward Renk, Fort Sam Houston CI SIGSEC Battalion; MSgt. Joseph Lattanzi, Pentagon Counterintelligence Force and SFC(P) William Sommerville, 902nd MI Group Headquarters and Board Recorder. This was the first year

that the 902nd MI Group's Soldier Study Guide was used as a base for board preparation and all candidates expressed how valuable this comprehensive document had been in preparation for the competition. In addition to the guide, basic soldiering skill questions were obtained from FM 21-2, Soldier's Manual for Common Tasks. Each candidate was also quizzed on current events and world affairs. In addition to the questions, each soldier was scored on his or her appearance, military bearing, leadership potential, efforts toward self-improvement and general attitude.

After the Board, the candidates and Board members alike were kept in suspense until the following afternoon when Col. Robert B. McCue, 902nd MI Group Commander announced the winner at the awards ceremony. Outlaw said he was proud and felt that

it was an honor to be the Soldier of the Year for the Deuce. Referring to his fellow competitors, Outlaw continued, "There were no losers, we are all winners for having won the Soldier of the Year for our units."

Outlaw was awarded the Army Commendation Medal and received a desk top pen

and pencil set commemorating the competition. Knight received the Army Achievement Medal and a commemorative plaque. The remaining soldiers each received a Certificate of Achievement. Friday found the Deuce's best soldiers meeting with Brig. Gen. Weinstein, INSCOM Deputy Commander, and then traveling to Washington, D.C. to meet with

the commanding general of INSCOM, Maj. Gen. Stubblebine, touring the Pentagon and enjoying the sights of the nation's capital.

The Soldier of the Year competition is over until next year when the best Junior NCOs will again vie for the honor of being the best soldier in the 902nd MI Group.



Lt. Col. Quandt presents an award for linguistic excellence to SFC Clendenen, while Mrs. Clendenen looks on.

Augsburg's soldiers demonstrate linguistic excellence

USAFS AUGSBURG, Germany—SFC Charles Clendenen, SFC John Nabors and SSgt. Delmer Hicks were recently presented awards from the NSA/CSS Language Career Panel certifying them as language analysts. The ceremony was the culmination of an extremely rigorous process, consisting of examinations in the various aspects of language processing, as well as demonstrated ability in other related fields.

For the past two years, these NCOs have continually demonstrated their excellent linguistic and technical ability by completing various stages in the certification process. The significance of their accomplishment increases when one considers that fewer than three percent of the Army's linguists have been certified.

This achievement is especially noteworthy because it is highly unusual for a military linguist to complete the requirements for certification without having had the language processing experience gained by a tour of duty at Fort Meade, Md.

There are NSA/CSS Career Panels for a variety of fields with which INSCOM personnel are involved. It is a very rewarding experience to have demonstrated the expertise to be certified as a professional in one's career field.



SSgt. D. Hicks also receives an award for linguistic excellence from Lt. Col. Quandt. Mrs. Hicks smiles approvingly.

Photos by Sp4 Kurt Johnson

Sp4 Manigross FS Berlin's Soldier of Year

by SSgt. Debra D. Lilly
and Sgt. Martha E. McCalmon



US Army Photo

Sp4 Betty A. Manigross has a lot to smile about in being selected Soldier of Year.

Sp4 Betty A. Manigross, Company A, USA Field Station Berlin recently was selected as Field Station Soldier of the Year. After winning Soldier of the Month and Soldier of the Quarter, this competition was a breeze. Betty had to compete against fellow soldiers from Company A, B, H&S and USACC. The boards also prepared her to meet her next challenge—INSCOM Europe Soldier of the Year. The next Soldier of the Year board will be held in April in Augsburg, Germany.

Manigross has served in the Army for two and a half years and has been stationed here in the divided city for eight months. Her occupational specialty is German linguist, with a secondary specialty as a stenographer.

Betty is an active participant on the Berlin Ski Team. Her other hobbies include hiking, playing the guitar and tasting fine wines.

Manigross hails from Rochester, N.Y. and is a graduate of Cardinal Mooney High School, where she was a mem-

ber of the National Honor Society. Her future plans include becoming a Warrant Officer.



by Sp4 David G. Briggs Jr.

INSCOM inspectors take oath

Recently members of the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command were administered the Inspectors General's oath by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, commander, INSCOM. The oath is administered to the Inspectors General in recognition of the special trust associated with their position. Members pictured are: Maj. Paul Sims, Ms. Charline Rose, Ms. Anne Eidson, Mrs. Carol Costantini and Maj. Charles Jackson. Back row: SGM Juttie Jones, Maj. Francis J. Springer, Lt. Col. David Bell, Lt. Col. Harold Thornton, Lt. Col. Neal Norman and SGM Willard Holy. Not pictured is Col. Jack Baker, INSCOM's Inspector General, who had received the oath from the Secretary of the Army John O. Marsh at an earlier date.

BERLIN



By Sgt. Stephen V. Lintsky

The Brandenburg Gate is an architect's delight. Its fine stone work is partially hidden by the Berlin Wall.

“D etente” takes on a very real meaning as the incoming soldier to Berlin drives along the autobahn toward the city. Formerly a road for the use of the Prussian cavalry, the highway now looks much like most U.S. Interstates—passing through rural and lightly forested areas. Warning signs printed in the Cyrillic alphabet of Russia remind the driver that this is not America or even Free Europe, but a geographic point about 110 miles behind the

‘On watch’

by Capt. James Anton Krempel

BERLIN

infamous political frontier known in the West as the "Iron Curtain."

A series of guard towers, barriers, barbed wire and anti-tank traps announce the second passage toward the city; The Berlin Wall. The "Antifascist Protective Barrier" was first erected in August 1961, then a temporary barricade far different from the 166 kilometer (approximately 100 miles) security zone of today. The Wall was erected to stop the flow of Germans from Soviet-occupied East Germany. There were approximately 2,000 refugees per day making the crossing. But though infinitely more efficient, the idea is by no means original. In 1714, 247 years earlier, Friedrich Wilhelm I built a wall around Berlin to prevent disenchanted citizens from leaving the Prussian capital.

The American military traveler bypasses the East German checkpoint and is shunted

into a special "Allied" Soviet checkpoint. Here, a very young Soviet soldier politely checks the traveler's official documents and the passage orders are time-stamped. Salutes are exchanged as a courtesy; rank is immaterial. The barriers are lifted and the soldier passes a monument topped by a Russian T-34 tank. The American, British and French flags flying above the ultramodern Checkpoint Bravo hails entry into West Berlin. The sense of relief, of releasing one's held breath, is amazing. One can draw in the famous *Berliner Luft* (Berlin Air) and actually believe it has the bracing, curative spirit the Berliners claim.

After processing into the city with the military police, the traveler can race his car down the central autobahn toward the center of the city. Expecting to see the tall, crowded buildings of a major metropolis, the driver will be somewhat shocked to drive for 10 minutes



Allied forces enter East Berlin through Checkpoint Charlie.

By Sgt. Stephen V. Lindsky

and see little more than well-tended green forests. Forty percent of the city is forested; a natural escape valve of trails, lakes, beaches and temporary seclusion.

This is the first notable sign of the city's "uniqueness," an overused term that cannot be disputed when describing this 745-year-old Berlin of two million people. Founded originally as a small fishing town on the River Spree, it became a trading center chartered by the Margrave (Ruler) of Brandenburg in 1237.

Little physical vestige of the old Hohenzollern reign of Berlin remains, as the city was first destroyed in 1618 during the Thirty Year's War between Catholic and Protestant Europe. This event foreshadows the physical destruction of the city 325 years later; this time by Allied bombers against a more sinister ruler. By 1945, over 70 percent of the beautiful city was reduced to rubble.

But the spirit of the people of the city has never flagged. The same unwillingness of the population to follow orders under Prussia's "Iron Chancellor" von Bismark was seen in the distaste the Berlin citizens had for Hitler and his Brownshirts in the late 1930s.

In large part, the population has, since the founding of the city, reflected a European "melting pot" of French, Belgians, Swiss, Slavs, Jews, Dutch, Italians and Germans from other states. This, in turn, has created a cosmopolitan atmosphere that is truly, uniquely Berliner—reflected in the city's historic and modern art, literature, theater, music and a general elegance likened to Paris. Even today, West Germans from other parts of the nation do not see Berlin as really "German." It is Berlin, complete with its own dialect of *Berlinerisch* and its own optimistic outlook on life.

West Berlin today is administered by the Allied 'Protecting Powers': the French sector in the north, the British in the center and the Americans to the south. Access between the sectors is free and uncontrolled.

Since the Quadrupartite Agreements of 1971, much of the post-Wall tension has been defused between East and West. Travel into and out of the city for Allied soldiers remains limited to three air corridors, military "Duty"

trains, and an autobahn corridor to Helmstedt in northeast West Germany. The American "Duty" train goes to Frankfurt and back every day, the British train makes an interesting day trip to Braunschweig, West Germany and the French train goes to Strasbourg, France every few days. Soldiers stationed in Berlin have ample opportunity to see Germany and the rest of Europe, often with amazingly inexpensive package tours.

Berlin itself offers unlimited experiences. Obviously, the area is rich in history, modern and ancient. Several castles remain as museums open to the public, Charlottenburg Palace being the most spectacularly preserved of them. The 16th century Citadel of Spandau (not to be confused with the 19th century Spandau Prison) serves a medieval banquet in its cellar each evening.

Reminders of Hitler's Germany abound.



Berlin—a city of contrasts.

By Howard John Rusko

BERLIN

Many buildings still retain bomb damage from the close of the war. The most famous reminder is the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church at the end of the *Kurfuerstendamm*, the "Fifth Avenue" of Berlin. The church, built in the 1890s, remains a bombed-out ruin—deliberately unrestored—as a memorial to the horror of war.

Nearby, the *Tiergarten* shows little of the damage it received as a result of some of the fiercest artillery barrages in the war. In its center stands the "Winged Victory"—its 200-foot column ringed by the gilded barrels of French cannon captured in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870.

To the northeast stands the *Reichstag*. Until it was destroyed by the notorious fire in 1933, it was home of the German parliament. Its destruction aided Hitler to attain the German chancellorship. The infamous Hitler Bunker, which lies in the shadow of the Brandenburg Gate, off the once famous *Unter Den Linden Strasse*, is now only visible as a slight rise in a green field.

Berlin remains a culture center for Europe in spite of the artificial barriers. The Berlin Philharmonic and Deutsche Opera are of world renown. Annually, Berlin attracts hundreds of performing acts from throughout the world; events running from Broadway plays



An economical way to see Berlin's many historical sights is to use its modern subway system.

By Sgt. Stephen V. Linasky

to circuses to musical concerts (classical, rock, new-wave, country, folk—whatever one's taste. The city has many fine museums, the largest being the Dahlem in the heart of the American sector. A stroll through its wings can take days, covering history, anthropology, classical art and modern art. It is absolutely free of charge.

There are a reported 5,000 restaurants and bars in the city. Eating establishments run from tiny street-corner *wurst* stands called *Imbiss*, to five-star continental restaurants serving internationally famous cuisine. In between lie hundreds of various restaurants representing every conceivable nation, style and price range. Berliner bars extend from small neighborhood *kneipen* to massive, multi-level discotheques with elaborate technical effects and live bands. The famous Berlin cabarets of the 1920s still survive in modified form off the length of the *Kurfuerstendamm*.

The military community has a wide variety of sports programs, recreation facilities, theaters and libraries to choose from, as well

as other activities which additionally offer entertainment. It is clear that an active person could occupy every second of free time for several assignments in Berlin and never exhaust the possibilities—without even leaving the city!!

U.S. Army Field Station Berlin entered the city's history in the turbulent post-war period in 1951. Strictly a mobile tactical-support unit, Detachment F, 6th Field Station was deployed from West Germany to a temporary site in the British sector's sprawling *Grunewald* forest. Several other ASA mobile units were also deployed into the city during the 1950s. On July 1, 1957, these units were consolidated administratively into the 260th ASA Detachment.

The detachment's headquarters was moved to Andrews Kaserne (barracks) in the Berlin *Lichterfelde* district. One of the most historic military sites in Berlin, the post first opened in 1873 by order of Kaiser Wilhelm I as the Prussian *Haupt Kadetten Anstalt (HKA)* or Prussian Main Cadet Establishment. The school



Reichstag (the House of Parliament), constructed between 1884-1894, was rebuilt after WW II.

US Army Photo

BERLIN

became the Prussian equivalent of West Point, providing Germany with its senior military leadership for a period covering two world wars. Entry into the academy was extremely difficult as was the subsequent discipline, military training and academics.

After graduation, the cadet was given a probationary rank and spent time with a line unit. After subsequent attendance at a "war school," the officer-candidate was elected into the Prussian officer corps by the officers of his regiment. Upon receiving his commission as a lieutenant, the officer swore his loyalty to the Officer Corps, which, as a body, swore their allegiance to the ruling monarch rather than the Prussian state. In this way, cadets Goering, von Rundstedt, Guderian, von Manstein and others became the military elite of the Nazi *Wehrmacht*.

As an aftermath of the Treaty of Versailles ending World War I, the *HKA* was disbanded in March of 1920. On March 9, 1920, the

entire cadet corps marched silently out the front gate and across Berlin through the Brandenburg Gate to the Prussian War Ministry. After presenting their guidons, they received their final dismissal as a cadet corps.

From 1922-1933, the post was used to house a public school and a unit of the Berlin police.

By 1933, after Adolf Hitler assumed power, the Kaserne became the *SS Kaserne Berlin-Lichterfelde*. The dreaded *Schutzstaffel (SS)* used the post as a billet, training and administration area. Among other units, it housed the most infamous *SS* unit *Liebstandarte Adolf Hitler* (Living Banner Adolf Hitler). This battalion-sized unit was made up of the finest and most Aryan of the *SS* elite and served as the personal bodyguard of the *fuehrer*. The elegant Prussian academy's buildings were modified to glorify the Nazi myth. Statuary and symbols were placed throughout the post. Some, minus Nazi symbols, stand even today.



Field Station Berlin's new barracks (A & B Companies) offer comfort and convenience to its occupants.

Photos by Sgt. Stephen V. Lindsley

In March 1945, the remaining *Liebstandarte* troops formed in ranks and made a final cross-city march to the *Reich* Chancellory, near the Brandenburg Gate, to prepare for the final siege of Berlin—an ironic and sinister re-enactment of the final march of the Prussian cadet corps 25 years earlier.

By 1946, the Kaserne was under full U.S. Army control and was named in honor of Lt. Gen. Frank Maxwell Andrews, Army Air Corps.

This, then, is the historic legacy of the post housing the current headquarters of Field Station Berlin. By July 1961, the USASA Detachment had undergone several redesignations and was called the 78th USASA Special Operations Unit. At this time, the mobile equipment was moved to the top of *Truemmerberg* (Rubble Mountain). This hill, the highest in Berlin, was built mostly by hand from rocks, bricks and debris left of the city. It was

started in 1946 by the gaunt survivors of the war—mostly women.

After an operational feasibility study was made, a more permanent site was built on what became known as *Teufelsberg* or “Devil’s Mountain.” All ASA assets were relocated to *Teufelsberg* by 1966, at which time the unit was redesignated the 54th USASA Special Operations Command. In 1967, it became USASA Field Station. In 1977, the United States Army Security Agency became the Intelligence and Security Command, and this unit became the United States Army Field Station Berlin.

In true Berliner fashion, the field Station shares “the Hill” with the British forces and the people of Berlin. A large public park surrounds the operations site and one side of the hill has become a small ski slope. The Germans relax and play on a hill made from the ruins of their city, inflicted by the very same Allies who remain “On Watch” to defend them today. Such is the optimistic paradox of Berlin. □



Soldiers assigned to Field Station Berlin will encounter modern and accessible work sites.

BERLIN

Volksfest a cultural exchange

by SSgt. Debra Lilly

The summer of 1961 in Berlin was a time when history was being made all around the city, especially in the American military community. That year marked the beginning of Berlin's great German-American Volksfest, and the building of the Berlin Wall.

Ominous events of that summer included the total elimination of free travel, commencement of the Berlin Wall and the last time the East German populace would be given the opportunity to attend the German-American Volksfest.

"The German/American Volksfest closed on Aug. 13, 1961, a day which added an unexpected and bitter new dimension to the history of Berlin. At 2 a.m. units of the East German "People's Police" took up positions along the Soviet boundary dividing it from West Berlin and began to seal it off with barbed wire entanglements, a move which all but halted traffic into the Soviet sector. Two days later work was started on the Wall. An estimated 4,000 East Germans attended the first Volksfest; the Wall would prevent them from visiting again."*



Photos by Berlin Brigade PAO

Volksfests are lots of fun. Participants are attracted by the entertainment, food and carnival atmosphere.

The first idea or reason behind establishing such a Volksfest was to enhance the relationships, and international friendship between Germans and Americans. The second was to raise funds for community youth and charitable organizations. Because of the good intentions and the political turmoil that existed, many German residents of Berlin decided to stay closer to home during the summer of 1961. The Volksfest was a big success, due to the fact that many people enjoyed the opportunity to experience an exposure to American history and culture.

In 1962, the theme of Laramie Town was established through brainstorming and by questioning attendees of last year's Volksfest. Months of preparation took place to ensure the success of the second Volksfest. Entertainment, food and a carnival atmosphere were all part of the drawing card. Now, 20 years later, the Berlin German-American Volksfest is one of the biggest festivals in Germany today. The size of the festivities has reached such a massive high, that the need has developed to maintain a full-time Volksfest staff all year-round.



Capt. Robinson directs preparations for Volksfest.

Presently, Capt. Stanley Robinson is head of the Volksfest staff, located at Berlin Brigade Headquarters. He has been the main organizer for two and one-half years, with a present staff of two secretaries, an NCOIC and a supply sergeant.

Each year, preparation starts for the coming year's Volksfest even before the present one ends. Contracts for building the site, ordering the needed food, scheduling entertainment and obtaining the necessary supplies and souvenirs are just a few of the duties Robinson and his staff are responsible for. The first step is deciding on a theme and researching the history surrounding the theme. Last, but not least, is the ordering of the most important item—THE BIER (BEER)!!!

The Volksfest is presently a 17-day venture, and the workers for all 17 days are volunteers from the units in Berlin. Traditionally, the Field Station is a big supporter of the *Bierstube* and the blackjack tables in the casino area. Different members of the Field Station also help out at souvenir stands that support various organizations in Berlin.

In the past years some of the exciting themes were: in 1968, *New Orleans*; in 1972, *Hawaii*; in 1979, *Oklahoma* and in 1981, the *Dakota Badlands*. It seems that most of the German patrons of the Volksfest love the exposure to America's historical Western culture. They really like wearing the big cowboy hats, watching the cowboys having street fights and the costumes the women wear. But on the same token, the Germans bring to the Volksfest their famous beer, carnival game stands and unusual rides.

It is a large responsibility to ensure and maintain an adequate supply of food. This food is ordered in astronomical amounts. As an example, last year 14,112 pounds of beef patties were consumed and 22,332 pounds of corn-on-the-cob. Every year the fest grows and Robinson really has his work cut out for him by trying to estimate what will be needed for the following year.

Now that you know the history and what the Volksfest is all about, come join us. □

*Quote from *Volksfest Summary*, written in 1972.

BERLIN



By Sgt. Stephen V. Lintsky

This is one of 71 memorial crosses commemorating those who died in attempts to gain freedom.

Berlin Brigade

‘Living symbol of America’s protection...of Free Berlin’

Condensed from USAB PAM 870-2

The Berlin Brigade is a territorial unit, and its history cannot be separated from the city and events which led to its formation. The Berlin Brigade was formed at the height of the Berlin Wall crisis. It was created from units already in Berlin by general orders from the commander in chief, United States Army, Europe. Gen. Bruce Clarke ordered that from Dec. 1, 1961, the core of the United States military presence in Berlin, the living symbol of America’s protection for the people of Free Berlin, would be known as the United States Army Berlin Brigade.

The Berlin Command had a modest enough beginning on the first day of July 1945. Col. Frank Howley led a contingent of military government personnel into the city. By the fourth of July, Maj. Gen. Floyd L. Parks, the first American Commandant, together with elements of the 2nd Armored Division had moved in to occupy the American Sector in the Southwest areas of the city. Ceremonies in several parts of the U.S. sector marked the takeover from the Russians. However, U.S. Forces did not complete the takeover in the American Sector until July 12. The troops of the 2nd Armored Division remained in the city until relieved by the 82nd Airborne Division on Aug. 9, 1945. Its commander, Maj. Gen. James Gavin, became the second U.S. Commandant of Berlin.

From the outset, it was difficult to separate the missions of the security force and the

military government team in the American sector. Berlin Brigade was charged with the monumental task of restoring a semblance of order to the American sector. However, Berlin was also the site of the military government headquarters for the four victorious Allies of World War II. There was no central government for conquered Germany. The four military governors, acting by unanimous decision in the Allied Control Council, exercised supreme governing authority in the four zones of occupation. The object of the council was to fulfill the terms of the Potsdam Agreement to provide one central military government for all zones of occupation. The council was unable to realize that objective.

The end of the war in the Pacific added to the problems of American participation in the four-power occupation. Redeployment and demobilization of U.S. Forces began almost immediately. To cope with the problem of maintaining order, it was necessary to retrain battle-hardened soldiers in the techniques of civil police duties. Early in 1946, they were assigned to a mobile organization, a Provisional Constabulary Squadron. This lightly armed unit patrolled the city in cavalry scout cars. One of its principle duties was to curb the black market gangs and the smugglers who trafficked in all types of contraband. The first permanent units of the Brigade, the 16th Constabulary Squadron and the 759th Military Police Battalion, were formed and had taken over these missions by May 1, 1946.

BERLIN

The problems of rotation and demobilization continued to plague the Brigade during 1946. Rotation without replacement had so decimated the 78th Infantry Division that by November 1946, it was reorganized and designated the 3rd Battalion of the 16th Infantry and became a part of the garrison. By the spring of 1950, Berlin Brigade's primary mission was defined as deterring aggression, countering wide-spread civil disturbance and defending the city.

The Berlin Brigade demonstrated their ability to meet these mission requirements through their efforts in the Berlin Airlift of 1948/49. Brigade personnel devised off-loading systems, worked as guards and checkers and supervised a German workforce of thousands. Army Engineers constructed a new

runway at Tempelhof Central Airport in 49 days, and on the site of a former German training area, constructed a new airfield—Tegel.

Following the end of the Berlin Blockade on May 12, 1949, the remaining military government functions were combined with those of the U.S. Commandant in a new post, that of the U.S. Commander, Berlin (USCOB). At the same time, Berlin Brigade was relieved of its assignment to the Office of Military Government and was assigned directly to the United States Army, Europe. This assignment remained unchanged until December 1961, when USCOB became part of the Brigade's Army chain of command as the Commander, U.S. Army, Berlin.

In 1950, Berlin Brigade began to acquire



When American troops entered Berlin in July 1945, they established headquarters here in the Luftgau Building.

US Army Photo

some of its now familiar characteristics; most notable was the beginning of the long association between the Brigade and the 6th Infantry. As a result of widespread riots in the city, occasioned by a communist-sponsored "All German Youth Rally," the 6th Infantry was reactivated and assigned to Berlin. Throughout all ensuing organizational changes, the 6th Infantry has formed the core of Berlin Brigade's combat strength. The last of these changes occurred in September 1972. Since that time, the Brigade's three Infantry Battalions have all borne the flag of the 6th Infantry.

Throughout the 1950s and 60s, Berlin remained a crisis center. Then, as now, the daily activities of the Berlin Brigade were closely linked to larger policy issues. Exercising Allied rights on the surface, access routes through East Germany became one of the Brigade's most important missions. During the building of the Berlin Wall, President John F. Kennedy ordered the reinforcement of the Brigade to be accomplished in a way that would convince the Soviet Union that the United States had no intention of backing down from its commitment to Free Berlin. On Saturday, Aug. 19, 1961, Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, the former military governor of Berlin, flew into Berlin to greet some 1,500 officers and men of the 1st Battle Group, 18th Infantry (reinforced), who had moved over the autobahn from Helmstedt to Berlin in full battle gear. During the three and one-half years that followed, a different Infantry Battle Group was rotated into Berlin at 90-day intervals.

The gradual easing of the situation in Berlin after 1965 was paralleled by the buildup of U.S. ground-combat operations in Vietnam. During the period 1969-70, the Brigade drew on the experience of its combat veterans to provide a specialized type of training to orient men slated for assignment to Vietnam.

By the end of 1972, the Brigade's authorized strength had been fully restored. With tensions in the divided city at the lowest level in two decades, attention was focused on training. In the absence of crises, many of the

Brigade's traditional missions were less demanding. During this time, the Army announced the concept of "decentralized" training, which fixed the initiative for planning and executing unit training at the company level. Brigade units scored firsts in combining normal training activities with normal mission activities. Showing the flag, of course, remained a vital part of the mission. Rarely has it been shown more dramatically than in January 1975 when the 4th Battalion, 6th Infantry, accompanied by the USCOB, the brigade commander and members of the general staff conducted the first marathon "Wall Run" along the entire 100-mile circumference of West Berlin. To facilitate mission training in Berlin's urban environment, a new combat in cities range, with concrete structures closely simulating actual conditions, was completed in the spring of 1975.

Deeply imbedded in the traditions of the Berlin Brigade are the harsh realities of the environment in which it serves. Running through what once were store fronts, through woods and along waterways, the Wall itself is an inescapable reminder of the Brigade's mission. It is not along the Wall, however, but along the city's great boulevards, especially the *Kurfuerstendamm*, that the reason for the mission becomes clear. Two million people, undaunted by the Wall, daily express their belief in freedom, progress and human dignity.

The pride and tradition of the Berlin Brigade are inseparable from the challenges of service in a unique situation. Nor is "unique" an exaggeration. The situation of West Berlin since World War II has no close parallel in human history. A unique and complex set of problems has evolved. A careless action can create an international incident. A hasty or ill-considered action can create a precedent which opens the door to still other, unforeseen difficulties. The facts of geography are adverse and Berlin remains vulnerable to every wind of change.

Confronted at every point of the compass, it is the enduring distinction of the Berlin Brigade to live with the dangers and rise to the challenge. □

BERLIN

'Schloss' Charlottenburg

Once the home of
Sophie Charlotte,
intellectual queen

by Sgt. Martha E. McCalmon

When one thinks of Berlin, big buildings, fast cars and two million people come to mind. There is another side to the divided city—beautiful landmarks, quiet forests, cobblestoned streets and Charlottenburg Palace.

Built in the late 17th century, the palace is now a museum open to the public. The palace was originally built as a summer home for Sophie Charlotte, the "intellectual queen" and was called *Lietzenburg*. Sophie Charlotte and her husband, Frederick III, lived in the original castle in what is now East Berlin. This castle remains no more—it was destroyed during the war. That location was too remote for the queen, so she purchased land on the River Spree and had a small villa built. Arnold Nering was contracted to add on to the original villa in 1695. Nering died a few months later; Martin Gruenberg continued with the construction. The palace was officially opened on the king's birthday, July 11, 1699. It was by no means complete. Over the next 350 years, the castle was enlarged and remodeled by Frederick I, Frederick Wilhelm I and Frederick II and by the German government.

The interior was started by Nering and was redone over the years by all the different occupants. Sophie Charlotte had the ceilings painted with cherubs and clouds and the doorways and walls were ornately carved. The succeeding occupants did not fancy ornate rooms, so plain, ordinary rooms were built to accommodate them. Many wallhangings, paintings and Chinese porcelain vases were obtained to complete the many rooms. One such room is full of just porcelain, from thimble-size to four-foot urns.

A garden, based on the layout of Versailles in Paris, was landscaped and, of course, rearranged many times. Canals are plentiful and keep the gardens a lush green. Beautiful fountains make the garden sparkle in the sunlight. An *orangerie* (a greenhouse) and a porcelain factory are also housed in the garden.

During the few short years of Sophie Charlotte's reign, she brought a variety of cul-



The dome of *Schloss* Charlottenburg.

Photos by Alex Roberson

ture to the Berlin court. A music director was part of Sophie Charlotte's court, to instruct the queen in composition. There were many birthday celebrations, costume balls, operas, plays, political discussions taking place in the palace at this time. Sophie Charlotte even conducted her own opera!

The death of the queen around 1705 marked the demise of the intellect inside the palace. After her death, the King took Lietzenburg as his permanent residence and renamed it Charlottenburg. Instead of happy festivities, life at Charlottenburg gave way to serious matters of state. Kings from Denmark, Poland and Great Britain were frequent guests at the palace.

Frederick Wilhelm I became the new king after his father's death around 1708. Unlike his father and mother, the new king abhorred all personal pomp. Restorations and additions were very plain. The king enjoyed hunting at his Potsdam lodge more than spending time

at Charlottenburg. Frederick Wilhelm I died in 1740.

Frederick II, better known as Frederick the Great, was the next successor to the throne. This king also remodeled the palace according to his own artistic taste. His statue now stands in the center of the courtyard. Life continued on peacefully for the next 200 years.

In the 1940s, havoc struck! The palace was badly damaged by Allied bombers. As of now, much of the exterior and interior has been immaculately restored. The ruined ceilings were raised and patched; some of the ceilings' art works were replaced with copies. The porcelain that was lost during the war has been either duplicated or purchased from other castles. Restorations are still in progress. Tours are conducted Tuesday through Sunday at a cost of Deutsche mark 4.50. There is also a small museum upstairs in the castle. A visit to Charlottenburg is a relaxing way to spend an afternoon. □



The Charlottenburg Palace is adorned with artistic statues and other architectural delights.

BERLIN

The Wall

*A FS Berliner's
eyewitness account
of its creation*

by SSgt. Debra D. Lilly

Pvt. Jerry L. Davis arrived in Berlin on Aug. 19, 1961. He had just completed Advanced Infantry Training at Fort Dix, N.J., and was assigned to Company B, 2nd Battle Group, Sixth Infantry in Berlin. While on board the troop transport ship bound for Bremerhaven from New York, communiques were being received of mounting tension in Berlin. There was an increasing number of East Germans fleeing their country via West Berlin. By the middle of August 1961, the numbers fleeing were in the thousands. Little did the world realize that the communists would create a barrier, which would resemble a wall built 247 years earlier by Frederick Wilhelm I. A wall, not for the protection of those within a city, but for the purpose of



The Brücke Der Freiheit (Freedom Bridge) where U2 pilot Gary Francis Powers and Col. Rudolf Able were exchanged.

keeping in those who would join freedom.

On Monday morning Aug. 21, 1961, Davis had just been issued his field gear and was in the process of assembling it when alert sirens began to scream. His squad leader joined him in the preparation of his equipment and in a few minutes he was standing in formation in front of Company B. Two and one-half ton trucks then arrived on the scene loaded with ammunition which was distributed within the company. They then mounted the trucks and drove in the direction of Tempelhof Airport. At Tempelhof, the trucks were exchanged for armored personnel carriers which quickly departed in the direction of the east/west border of the American sector.

By this time Davis had bits and pieces of information to have some idea of what was going on. The communists had, in fact, closed all access routes from East to West Berlin. They were in the process of reinforcing barriers at that moment and had issued a warning that any person within 100 meters (330 feet) of the border would be shot. This was an infringement upon the access rights of the Allies to travel freely within Berlin, and potentially could result in a confrontation with the Russians. The Berlin Crisis had begun.

Berliners lined the streets and cheered as the personnel carriers moved into position. By the time they reached the border, the personnel carriers were covered with flowers and full of cognac and wine handed out by the generous and excited population. As the door of the personnel carrier opened, Davis saw that he was near a bridge crossing a canal. Behind him was an American machinegun crew and another 50 meters (165 feet) back was an American tank with its gun pointed in the direction of the bridge.

Davis' platoon sergeant then took Davis and positioned him on the bridge. Davis was standing directly on the border and was the closest member of his unit to the action. On the opposite side of the short bridge stood two East German *Volkspolizei* with sub-machineguns in hand. Immediately to their rear was a crew of workmen feverishly placing bricks and wire into position. Davis was

witnessing the creation of the infamous Berlin Wall only a few short meters from where he was standing.

The world stood on the brink of war at this moment and Davis said he has often reflected on the tremendous responsibility which can be placed on the individual soldier. One shot fired at this moment most likely would have resulted in war. Some 20 years later MSgt.(P) Davis is the NCOIC of the S1 Section for the Field Station. He, his wife Susanne and their three daughters will be leaving for the Sergeants Major Academy in El Paso in July. He said he regrets leaving Berlin and the Field Station, but perhaps he just might be back again. □



Photos by Sgt. Stephen V. Linetsky

Guard towers are a common sight along the Wall.

BERLIN

Christmas Cheer at FS Berlin

by Sgt. Martha E. McCalmon

During the Christmas holidays each year, the Berlin community and Field Station Berlin FSB offer many different activities to the individual soldier. A few of these are the Christmas Market and Green Week at the *Palais am Funkturm*, the Christmas Dinner Exchange Program and the FSB Orphanage Christmas Party.

The Berlin Christmas Market is a smaller version of the famous *Christkindlmarkt*—Christmas Market—held in Nuremberg, West Germany. The market can be likened to a large flea market—with handmade toys, decorations and knickknacks. It is held at the *Palais am Funkturm* at the beginning of each December. A good way to start off the holiday season.

Also, at the *Palais am Funkturm*, Green Week—*Gruene Woche*—takes place. Flowers, fountains, country displays, food, beer and wine make up Green Week. Many countries are represented through their cuisine or spirits. People from all over Europe flock to



At the Christmas party, Sgt. Nimeh and her little friend have fun.

Photos by Sgt. Stephen V. Lindsky

this wonderful event. There are local bands that play various kinds of music, magic shows or games for the children held in the German hall, and displays galore which can keep one entertained and interested for hours. The festival lasts 10 days and is usually held at the end of each January. The first day of each Green Week is marked by a stock show of pigs, cows and sheep. It is reminiscent of the American county fair.

Each unit in Berlin has a Christmas Dinner Exchange Program. FSB is responsible for organizing its own reciprocal dinner. The program provides the opportunity for enlisted single people to have a nice Christmas dinner in a German home. Once a soldier commits himself, he must follow through with the reciprocal dinner. This past December, six German couples participated and hosted six soldiers from the Field Station. The reciprocal dinner was held March 6 in the FSB Dining Facility on Andrews Barracks. The Christmas Cheer Participants, as they are called by FSB,

were Willis Corson, Roger Roentz, Viktoria Richardson and Benita Echels from Company A and Kristi Ringstad, Gus Glaser and James Andrew from Company B. Though the group is small, the *Gemuetlichkeit*—a warm, comfortable feeling—is overwhelming.

Each December, Company A Field Station organizes a Christmas party for orphans from Berlin's Helen Wieske Kinderheim. The orphans, most of them mentally retarded, are brought to the Hi-Lite Recreation Center at Andrews Barracks for an afternoon of games, food and a visit from *der Weihnachtsmann*—Santa Claus! Corporal Darlene Shortt, coordinator for last year's party, said that "It was great—we had a great time!" A few of the participants from FSB got a list of what the children wanted for Christmas and went downtown shopping. Over \$2,000 was collected for the cause, so most of the kids received what they wanted. Santa's helpers passed out the presents to the eager orphans. A touching way to say Merry Christmas to some of the orphans of the Divided City. □



The German/American Christmas dinner, held at FSB's dining facility, is an event not to be missed.

BERLIN

'Good-to-go'

SQTs and NCO Development Programs thrive at FS Berlin

by SFC Dwight E. Bowker

The most popular military phrase heard nowadays around Field Station Berlin is, "Good-to-go." It was coined during the intensive round of SQT testing for 98 Golf personnel a few months back and has come to mean "a high degree of excellence in military job performance and proficiency." The Field Station Non-commissioned Officer Development Program is acknowledged as being "Good-to-go."

Since beginning in mid-September of 1981, the Non-commissioned Officer Development Program has grown from a three-day block of classroom instruction to a formal two-week leadership course. This has come about, in large part, through the drive and determination of CSM Raymond McKnight and through the dedication and professionalism of the Field Station Non-commissioned Officer Corps. The course is developed, administered and taught by NCOs—for NCOs. Between



Practice makes perfect. Here soldiers undergo MOPP (NBC) Training at barracks.

Sept. 14, 1981, and Feb. 20, 1982, 340 Field Station 'non-comms' attended the course. Only those personnel in grades E-4—promotable—through E-9 are eligible to attend.

The Field Station Non-commissioned Officer Development Program consists of an 80-hour series of briefings, presentations and discussion topics dealing with recent changes in Army regulation, doctrine and policy. Two formal "mini-blocks" of instruction, cardiopulmonary resuscitation and effective military writing, are incorporated in the general plan of instruction. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is taught by certified Red Cross instructors, who—in their normal disguises—are also NCOs assigned to Field Station Berlin. Their instruction consists of eight formal hours of discussion, application and evaluation. Students have attained the required training objectives after completing the eight-hour block are certified by the Red Cross. The

certification is valid for one year and the certified individual receives a Red Cross identification card and patch.

Effective military writing is the second "mini-block" of instruction presented in the course. It is a college level sub-course presented to the students through contract with Central Texas College. It consists of a 20-hour block of instruction adapted by Central Texas College to Field Station Berlin requirements. The objective of the block is to enable Field Station NCOs to communicate more effectively using the written language. College credit can be granted for successful completion of this block of instruction.

With the exception of military writing, all other classes are presented by NCOs. Over 70 NCOs have performed duties as instructors since its implementation in September of 81. This, too, is part of the program. Instructors are volunteers, prior NCODP graduates, or



Photos by Sgt. Stephen V. Linetsky

MOPP (NBC) Training begins in the classroom. From these sessions, soldiers maintain their readiness.

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selected individuals with special military skills and experience. Instructors contribute their time in addition to performing their normal duties as Field Station NCOs. Once given a major subject area, they prepare their own training objectives, presentations and working aids. Two instructors are normally assigned to each major subject area.

The Field Station Non-commissioned Officer Development Program has proven itself so effective, that recent developments have resulted in the creation of a Pre-Non-commissioned Officer Development Course for lower enlisted grades. Only those personnel in grades E-3 through E-4 are eligible to participate. The program consists of 40 classroom hours and is similar in content to the original program. Most instructors pull double duty in both courses. In "Pre-NCODP," however, emphasis is placed on basic soldiering skills and current Field Station policy and doctrine in major areas of presentation.

Both courses, as well as preparing the individual soldier to accept responsibilities as a supervisor, enhance the on-going Field Station skill qualification training. Subjects such as map reading, duty roster preparation and effective writing augment Skill Level 3, 4 and 5 Qualification training. Weapons training, first aid, NBC and CPR instruction are applied across the board to individual job site component, hands-on and skill component testing.

The support the combined programs receive from the enlisted and officer grades is often surprising to the outsider or visiting dignitary. A huge amount of effort is required to keep the programs valid and up-to-date. The demonstrated desire to participate and the professionalism brought to the classroom by both instructor and student personnel has earned them the designation, "Good-to-go"! □



Classroom instruction facilitates training for NCOs. Here attendees listen attentively to the instructor.

Photos by Sgt. Stephen V. Lintsky

Field Station Berlin, home of the 1978 World Champion Volleyball Marathon (*Guinness Book of World Records*, 1979 edition), continues to produce talented individual and team sports standouts. This past year, they captured many individual titles as well as winning the United States Army Berlin Commander's Trophy for participation in the women's sports program. Also, the women, scoring more points in all sports activities, captured the Trophy.

With this year's interest in volleyball running high, the Field Station has organized two teams in the Women's Volleyball League. Team No. 1 consists of PFC Kathy Gall, Sgt. Laura Kane and Sp5 Laura Ditcher, and family members Letty Thomas, Diana Offut, Diana Jaworski, Angela Jones and Vivian Rodriguez. They won the tourney championship by beating a strong Air Force team in the finals. Team No. 2 consists of Sp4 Becky Rivera, SP4 Diana Arias, PFC Rebecca Save, PFC Janet Moore, Sp4 Peggy Laughlin, Sgt. Minnie Grant and Pvt. 2 Cathy Ruiz. They won third place in this year's Pre-season Tournament. The military members of both teams will be the backbone of the Berlin Brigade Women's Team at the United States Army, Europe competition.

Sp4 Marsha Brock (Company A), a prime force on the strongest Berlin women's team, earned a trip to the All-Army Women's Basketball tryouts.

PFC Kathy Gall (Company A), the number five women's racquetball player in the nation last year, came within a tie breaker of beating the number one player. This year she is stronger, faster and has more stamina. Kathy is also a starter on the Field Station Berlin and Berlin Brigade's Women's Volleyball teams as a primary spiker.

Sp4 Betty Manigross (Company A), Field Station Berlin Soldier of the Year, is an avid skier. The only female on the Berlin Brigade Ski Team, she came out fourth in the United States Army, Europe Women's Slalom.

The Field Station has also won the 1982 Berlin Brigade Bowling Roll-Off Team Championship. Sgt. Kathryn Markland and Sp4

Good sports: FS Berlin has many

by SSgt. Mike Simonson



PFC Kathy Gall, Berlin's number one racquetball player, goes through her daily workout.

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Christine Keller (both of Company A) placed first in the Berlin Brigade's Women's Doubles Bowling Roll-Off. Markland placed first in the singles competition while Keller took fourth place. Keller is also a star for the Berlin Brigade Women's Basketball Team. SFC Robert L. Lee and SSgt. Bruce L. Lewis of USACC (attached to the Field Station) won first in the men's doubles competition. SFC Lee also captured second place in men's singles competition.

SSgt. Berlene Able (Company A) recently bypassed all her competition in the German and British communities and captured first place in the Berlin League Darts Tournament.

This year's basketball championship went to Company A. Led by Sp4 Stuart Dirtion and Sp4 Kermit Diggs, the team proved itself to be the best team in recent Company A history with a 13-5 record. Coached by SSgt. Anthony Pullum and Sgt. Thomas Wallace, the team won top honors in the Andrews Kaserne League as well as placing second in the city Christmas Tournament.

SFC Frederick Goodwin (Company A) not only is heavily involved in supporting the Dependent Youth Activities and Berlin American High School activities, but he managed to give skiing lessons this season. In a recent ski week at Garmisch, West Germany, Goodwin was witnessed instructing his pupils in the

snowplow and in "how to fall properly."

One of our brightest stars this year in Berlin is Maj. Richard E. Edelman (S-4). He coached the Berlin Bearacuda Swim Team to the number one position in Europe. His students are constantly setting new records as they overpower such swim teams as Heidelberg and SHAPE.

In soccer, Field Station Berlin is well represented on the United States Army Berlin soccer team. Members include Sp4 Jack Dougall, Sgt. Gary Hom, Sp4 Wayne Przylepa, PFC John Reese, Sp4 Stuart Thomas and Sp4 Dave White. Coached by civilian Jan Graham, the team is now 5-1-1, and is tuning up for the United States Army, Europe competition.

Sports activities in the Berlin community are quite varied. Many individuals from the Field Station can be found running or walking in *Volkslaufs*, *Volkswandern* and *Volksmarsche* (people's runs, hikes and marches) through Berlin's famous Grunewald Forest. Field Station members also compete against German and British soccer teams, archery squads, Rugby teams and volleyball teams. The future will see tournaments in racquetball, golf, bowling, tennis, an INSCOM basketball tourney and a track and field meet. When new service members arrive in Berlin, there are a myriad of activities to keep them busy and in shape. □

Volleyball is popular at FS Berlin. Here Field Station members participate in a grueling volleyball game.



By Sgt. Stephen V. Lindsky

Family album



By Sp4 Julianne Toohey

TUSLOG's soldiers and sailors take time to load gifts destined for the orphanage. Here (left to right) CTTN M. Tillberg, SSgt. C. Freeman and Sp4 R. Bretz do their part.

TUSLOG's Orphanage Fund a success

by Sp4 Rick Bretz

Joyful laughter, smiling faces with sparkling brown, green, and blue eyes and hands waving in the air as gestures of friendship characterized the children occupying these two special homes in Sinop, Turkey. These homes could have been any two in Sinop, however, these two happened to be the homes for 92 orphaned girls and 143 orphaned boys of the Sinop Province and the Black Sea region.

The homes' importance is realized and valued by the members of TUSLOG DET 4. Recently, Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Alessandro Di Taddeo, post chaplain, United States Logistics Group, Chaplain (Maj.) Joseph L. Guerra, Lt. Cecilia Ellis, representing the post

commander, SSgt. Claud Freeman, Detachment 169, CTTN Michelle Tillberg, Detachment 28 and Sp4 Julianne Toohey, Detachment 4 presented the presidents of the orphanages with gifts bought with the money from this year's Orphanage Fund Drive. The gifts included washing machines, chairs, socks, shoes and various other items essential to the homes.

The Orphanage Fund Drive, sponsored annually by members of Sinop's detachments, exceeded the goal of \$1,500.00 set by the fund drive committee by collecting \$1,606.64 in a period of one month.

Father Di Taddeo said, "At the beginning the committee wasn't sure if the goal was go-

ing to be reached. . . then things started to happen." He continued, "The soldiers and sailors have a soft spot for the orphans. Before we knew it, our goal had been surpassed."

Di Taddeo said the fund drive collected considerably more than the 1980 fund drive and that is a credit to the soldiers and sailors serving here. He explained, the committee achieved this feat by placing collection cans in strategic areas on post, by having two movie nights and by collecting money at church services.

All this work did not go unnoticed. The presidents of the orphanages, Nazim Ozturk and Fehmi Yalmanbas, appreciated the generosity displayed by the TUSLOG soldiers and sailors.



Concentration is essential in chess. Some games may continue for a long period of time.



Here Fletcher gives it one more thought before making his move.

Fletcher is master at chess

by Sgt. Gregory C. Sheppard

INSCOM work tends to require very logical, very analytical minds, and Field Station San Antonio's Sgt. Michael Fletcher is certainly a case in point. His favorite hobby is chess, an analytical game of brute skill requiring strategic and tactical expertise, and Fletcher is good. In fact, he's a Master, among the top 150 players in the country and the top two in the Army.

He began playing in 1973 and by 1975 was co-champion for the state of Indiana. Later in 1979 he played in the All-Army Championship at Fort Meade and the Interservice Championship in Washington, D.C. But Fletcher doesn't sit on his laurels. He's constantly playing in tournaments around Texas and anticipates going north again for the military championships. In addition, he was selected under the Total Army Involvement (TAIR) program to demonstrate his chess skills in Pennsylvania high schools and colleges from March 21 to April 2, 1982.

Mike plays because he likes competition, but he also considers the game an art form. Myriad logical possibilities often converge on the board into patterns of rare aesthetic beauty and subtlety. It takes experience, though to fully appreciate these patterns.

Mike advises beginners to play and study hard, especially the games of the great masters. It's worth noting that having reached the higher circles of the chess world, Fletcher still studies and plays as often as he can. Field Station San Antonio is justifiably proud of his accomplishments.

For your information

Promotion geared to MOS

FORT MONROE, Virginia—You may have to change your MOS in order to move up in your military career.

Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN) officials have changed the promotion system for soldiers in grades E-5 and E-6. MILPERCEN has raised the promotion point cut-off score to 999, effectively eliminating the automatic promotion policy previously used.

To change MOS, a soldier must submit a request to the appropriate reclassifying authority (see AR 600-200). E-5s and below can change their MOS by re-enlisting for formal training at Army service schools. School spaces are available on a first-come, first-served basis, and DA Circular 611-81-4 tells what the Army needs by MOS. The local re-enlistment NCO can assist you with application procedures.

Under the new promotion system, E-6s can only change from an over-strength MOS to a short one. Again, the local re-enlistment NCO has all the

facts on this policy change.

There are times when a soldier will not be allowed to change MOS:

- During the period for which a bonus was received, or when enlisted under the Stripes for Skill program.

- Within one year after receiving a new specialty obtained by completing training at an Army service school.

- During the suspension of favorable personnel actions.

Changing your MOS might be difficult, but it is not impossible. You might have a new career to gain.

SRB pays off

FORT MONROE, Virginia—The Selective Re-enlistment Bonus (SRB) program now gives cash bonuses up to \$16,000 to eligible soldiers who re-enlist in certain critical MOS. The soldier can draw half of the bonus on re-enlistment. The rest is paid in equal, annual installments over the re-enlistment period.

The current SRB program acts as an incentive for retaining E-5s and E-6s in shortage skill areas.

Soldiers in the program fall into three zones—A, B and C. Zone A includes soldiers with 21 months to six years of active service. Zone B includes those with six to 10 years of active service, while Zone C covers soldiers with 10 to 14 years of active service. The Zone C program is particularly interested in re-enlisting skilled linguists and combat arms technicians.

The maximum years of service for bonus computation presently extends to 16 years. So soldiers in Zone B may re-enlist for up to six years, and receive a bonus based upon the total additional obligated service. In the past, a soldier with nine years' service who re-enlisted for six years could only receive a bonus based upon three additional years rather than the full six.

A soldier must meet three requirements before being awarded a SRB. The soldier must be qualified in an MOS designed for a SRB award. He or she must be serving on active duty in pay grade E-3 or above. A first term soldier may re-enlist six months before ETS, while a career soldier may re-enlist three months before ETS. However, a soldier may qualify for an SRB after 21 months of active service, without regard to ETS, if he or she incurs a "service remaining" requirement.

Thousands of soldiers can take advantage of the SRB program. To find out if you are eligible, contact your re-enlistment NCO.

Career data

MILPERCEN has a tape recording containing career information for commissioned officers in specialty codes 35, 36 and 37. The recording is available after office hours between 6 p.m. and 7 a.m. (EST). To reach the recording dial AV 221-7433 or (202) 325-7433.

Stress. . . few can escape it



The participants listened attentively as the workshop leaders emphasized different aspects of stress management.

Stress a modern day concern

An organization is as good as its workers. If the workers are satisfied and happy, they will perform their duties more effectively. In keeping with this belief, the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command held its first Interpersonal Effectiveness/Stress Management Workshop March 1-5, 1982 at Fort Meade, Md.

Lt. Col. Richard Hartzell, command psychologist, INSCOM, directed the session with the assistance of two other workshop leaders: Dr. Stephen T. Lifrak, Psychological Intervention Services, Hyde Park,

N.Y. and Lt. Col. William L. Wilson, Ph.D., director counseling center, U.S. Military Academy. According to Hartzell this workshop is the first of three phases in the development of an INSCOM stress management program.

In developing this program, Hartzell explained that the following basic assumptions were considered:

- Stress is a part of our daily living and working experience in the military.

- The effects of stress are cumulative; that is, minor daily irritations and frustrations may not immediately affect one's work performance or living style but eventually an accumulation of stressful experiences over time can have a negative impact on one's life. Illness, depression, poor work performance, family problems, difficulties relating to superiors and/or subordinates, becoming easily fatigued, difficulty sleeping, an increase in use of alcohol

or drugs, change in eating habits, withdrawal from friends and even suicide are all examples of the effects of stress over time.

- Individuals vary in what they perceive as stressful experiences and in their abilities to handle stress.

- Each individual must learn to cope with stress in his own way.

The purposes for the workshop based on the above assumptions were:

- To develop an increased awareness of the effects of stress.

- To develop specific coping/relating skills.

- To develop skills required to teach others.

- To develop an educated cadre of skilled personnel throughout INSCOM.

The intensive five-day workshop included lectures, modeling by the leaders and group exercises in which participants



The workshop was very rewarding. The attendees became aware of the effects of stress; they developed specific coping/relating skills and received manual and audiovisual materials. Here (left to right) Chaplain (Col.) J. J. Cuniff, SFC F. M. Lizauckas, Chaplain (Lt. Col.) M. D. Sullivan and Sp6 D. Vajcner participate in a discussion.

learned the skills needed to cope with stress. The workshop was divided into five sections:

- Developing a positive atmosphere.
- Developing communication skills.
- Understanding the group process.
- Understanding stress management techniques and developing coping skills.
- Applications to field station settings and personnel.

Phase two of this program, will involve follow-up visits to field stations by Drs. Hartzell, Lifrak and Wilson for the purpose of designing individual programs for each field station. This step will be accomplished over the next several months. In addition, this second phase will serve to: develop target issues, develop workshops to teach coping/relating skills and provide support needed to develop individual programs.

Phase three will be an overall evaluation of the ef-

fectiveness of the individual programs. This phase will determine the effectiveness of Phases I and II, allow for adjustments and provide feedback to field station personnel.

Hartzell believes that an ongoing systematic stress management program is expected to help INSCOM personnel to cope more effectively with stress. The development of these coping skills should aid in preventing stress induced problems. In addition, individuals who are knowledgeable about themselves in terms of effects of stress and who have developed coping skills will produce a more efficient, effective and productive working and living environment.

Those attending the workshop were: Chaplain (Col.) John J. Cuniff, command chaplain, INSCOM; Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Max D. Sullivan, USAFS Augsburg; Chaplain (Maj.) John S. Banks, USAFS

Berlin; Chaplain (Maj.) Kenneth Hume, Chaplain's Office, Fort Gordon; Maj. David H. Leeper, TUSLOG, Det 4 Sinop; Maj. Lynn M. Lowrance, USAFS Misawa; Capt. Brian A. Corr, USAFS Korea; 1st Lt. Calvin Brumfield, 470th MI Group, Panama; 2nd Lt. Christine Bell, CONUS MI Group, Fort Meade; MSgt. Clyburn Cunningham, CONUS MI Group, Fort Meade; MSgt. Gary G. Howorth, USAFS Okinawa; SFC Michael L. Canney, USAFS San Antonio; SFC Douglas E. Kramer, USAFS Augsburg; SFC Francis M. Lizauckas, USAFS Kunia and Sp6 Diane M. Vajcner, Office of Command Chaplain, INSCOM.

Each attendee received a manual and audiovisual materials for developing stress management workshops. If stress management is of interest to you, talk with these people and ask to see their materials.

Is law school

by Lt. Col. Joseph S. Kieffer

'If you are accepted into FLEP, your law school education will be paid for by the Army and you continue to receive your monthly pay. The *quid pro quo* for this education is that, with a few exceptions, you will incur a two-year service obligation for each year or part thereof spent in law school under the program.'

In the last two years as Staff Judge Advocate, INSCOM, I have had the pleasure of counseling and assisting INSCOM military and civilian personnel concerning their interest in attending law school and practicing law following graduation. Over half a dozen people have sought assistance from this office and, I'm happy to report, the majority have had success in being accepted into law school.

This is not surprising, for although the standards for acceptance into a university or college legal program are competitive and the course of study difficult, the caliber, experience and training of INSCOM personnel make them highly suitable for the study and practice of law.

Anyone can apply for admission to a law school once having completed an undergraduate degree from an accredited college or university. The only other requirement imposed by most schools is that the candidate take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) prepared and administered by the Law School Admissions Services, Box 2000, Newtown, Pa. 18940. The candidate's scores on this aptitude test and his/her undergraduate grades will be evaluated by the school in conjunction with all other applicants and a selection decision made based on those factors and many others re-

for you?

garding the background, maturity and scholastic potential of the applicants.

One additional factor that may also influence your ability to attend law school even if accepted is MONEY. Law school is expensive! Some law schools have night classes that allow a student to work during the day to help pay for the education. Many people cannot manage this and must find another way to fund their studies. The Army does have one program to help. It is limited to active duty commissioned officers, but if you are serious about law school and can meet the standards it is an excellent opportunity.

The Judge Advocate General's Funded Legal Education Program (FLEP) outlined in AR 351-22 applies to commissioned officers on active duty who are U.S. citizens, graduates of an accredited college or university with a baccalaureate (or equivalent) degree. An officer who will have not less than two years nor more than six years on active duty and be serving in the grade of O-3 or below at the time legal training commences can apply for one of 25 appointments to the FLEP made each fiscal year by The Judge Advocate General (TJAG). Officers applying for the program must take the LSAT and apply to several law schools to include one where the applicant qualifies for resident tuition. If accepted for the

FLEP, TJAG will make the final determination of the law school to be attended. The school must be in the continental United

Full information on the program and the procedures to apply are contained in AR 351-22. For more information you

Legally speaking

States and fully accredited by the American Bar Association.

If you are accepted into the FLEP, your law school education will be paid for by the Army *and* you continue to receive your monthly pay. The *quid pro quo* for this education is that, with a few exceptions, you will incur a two-year service obligation for each year or part thereof spent in law school under the program. Also, you will be required to accept a Regular Army appointment in The Judge Advocate General's Corps if tendered. Finally, you must pass a state bar examination (if required by your state) and if you fail twice you will be returned to your basic branch.

can write to HQDA (DAJAPT), Washington, D.C. 20310.

Applications are now being accepted by TJAG and may be submitted without LSAT scores should you not have taken the test or not received the results. Finally, you will need to be interviewed by the Staff Judge Advocate of the command to which you are assigned or a field grade JAGC officer designated by the SJA. We will be happy here at Arlington Hall Station to assist you in preparing your application and in fulfilling the necessary requirements for applying to TJAG. Good luck to all attorney aspirants. If this office can be of help, do not hesitate to contact us.



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